



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1860.

The Douglas Democratic party profess not to be at all sorry at the course pursued by the President, in openly taking sides with their opponents, and making a speech in favor of the Breckinridge ticket. They say that the President can exercise no influence, except *adversely*, on the cause he advocates—because his Administration has lost all favor with the people of the country generally; and they argue that the course adopted will actually give Douglas strength. We presume that reflecting men of all parties will agree that it would be better in every sense, for the President of the United States to abstain from mingling in party political contests, by public speeches. If, in high party times, the appearance of the President in the political arena, be excused or palliated, or applauded, when reason and time have performed their offices, it rarely happens that it is not deplored and condemned. As for the position assumed, and the sentiments uttered by Mr. Buchanan on the occasion referred to, they will be judged of according as men's minds incline them for or against the party whose cause he espouses.

The Convention held at Buckingham Court House, on the 4th inst., in behalf of the proposed Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad, was numerously attended. Books of subscription were ordered to be opened in the various counties, cities, and towns interested, and a determination expressed to proceed with the work at the earliest practicable period. The Committee of the meeting say in their report "unless a direct road can be established between Lynchburg and Richmond, the great probability is that the whole trade and travel coming along the Virginia and Tennessee Road, reaching back to the great valley of the Mississippi, will pass along the Lynchburg and Charlottesville and Orange and Alexandria Road to Baltimore and to the North, and thus be lost to the city of Richmond." But why, under proper auspices, should this trade go out of the State, when the termini of the Virginia roads is, and should be, at a Virginia town, as favorably situated for commerce, and manufactures, and trade, as any in the State—and that terminus, Alexandria.

The London Times, of the 26th ultimo comes to us with full details of the wreck of the steamer Mahabar, near Ceylon. Among those on board the vessel were the English and French Ministers to China, Lord Elgin, and Baron Gros. The Mahabar was an iron built ship of 1,080 tons, and just five years old. She was built in five compartments. The disaster took place in Galle harbor, Ceylon, on the 22d of May. The passengers and crew were all saved. Both Lord Elgin and Baron Gros have lost their credentials, their instructions, and all their more important papers. Lord Elgin's Orders of the Thistle and Garter are "full five fathoms five." Baron Gros is minus a very valuable sum he took out in specie for the expenses of his mission, and a large service of plate. Two newly married couples have lost their *trousseaux*, their properties, &c. The Mahabar had on board 1,080 boxes of opium, worth nearly £200,000; 725 chests of bullion, worth upwards of £100,000, of which £10 have been recovered from the wreck. The ship, herself, cannot be replaced for less than £200,000.

The London Times is much exercised on the subject of the vexatious San Juan question, which, it appears, is far from being settled. It has a high tempered and rather belligerent article, in which it takes the ground, after eulogizing our military men, that General Harney is an exception to the general run of American officers. As, however, General Harney has been placed in command of Vancouver's Island, where he has done, or at least has tried to do, nothing, the article is not very convincing. The details could be properly shaped by diplomacy, and as Gen. Harney's actions have not been disavowed by the Government at Washington, it is with him, and his action, that the Times deals, and is unwilling to submit any longer to what it calls insults to national honor. The article will create some talk.

The New York papers contain full accounts of the attempted murder of Mrs. Schumaker and her child, living on Seventy-first street, (briefly mentioned heretofore in our telegraphic despatches.) The child was killed outright—the mother, remained, remained alive up to Tuesday morning. The house was robbed. Hoffman, a German, the supposed murderer, was arrested, but denies, of course, all knowledge of the affair. Some of the stolen articles, it is said, were found on his person. Two other murders were committed in New York, on Monday—one a stabbing affair in a fight—and another injuries inflicted upon a woman by a wretch who committed an assault on her.

The President has received an autograph letter from her Majesty Queen Victoria, announcing the intention of her son, the Prince of Wales, under the name of Lord Randolph, to come to Washington during his contemplated visit to the British provinces.

There is talk of the Great Eastern going to Portland, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Cape May, &c., &c. We have not yet heard that she is expected at Alexandria; but we hope she may come!

Mr. Edmund Amant, an elderly gentleman in easy circumstances, in New Orleans, being threatened with loss of sight, consulted

The Camels, in the Southwest, are reported as being a success.

A man calling himself James Madison Floyd, having with him fictitious letters of introduction purporting to be signed by the Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, chairman of the "National Democratic Executive Committee," and counterfeited by M. W. Cluskey, secretary of said committee, and also a letter of like character signed by Hon. Thomas B. Florence, is travelling about the country representing himself as the financial agent of said committee. He is a swindler.

The latest Oregon news announces the success of Mr. Logan, the republican candidate for Congress, by 150 majority, and that the legislature elect stands: democrats in favor of Lane and Smith, 16; opposition democrats elected by republicans and anti-Lecompton fusion, 21; re-elected by the same fusion, 13.

It is said that the census returns will show the population of Baltimore to be about 230,000—an increase of 61,000 over 1850—not so much as was expected.

"The Lost Principle; or the Sectional Equilibrium; how it was created—how destroyed—how it may be restored." By "Barbarossa." Richmond, Va.—Jas. Woodhouse & Co.—1860. This is the title of a work just issued, written by a scholar and a gentleman; which displays learning, research, and honorable State pride and State attachment; and which, for its manner, its literary abilities, and not a few of its sentiments, we can commend; and yet from the conclusions of which we totally dissent. We were taught in the political school which holds the Constitution as it is, and as it was intended to be, superior to every other form of political government ever devised by the wisdom of man; and hold that all the political evils that we suffer, arise, not from that Constitution, but from the passions and prejudices of men, and their disregard of its spirit and words. A "Confederation," instead of a "Union," would only make matters worse. Thus much at present. We will refer again to this volume, which is a work far superior to the ordinary political disquisitions of the day.

The Southern Planter for July, has been received. An admirable number. We can recommend this valuable Agricultural periodical to all our country readers—as containing every month excellent articles on most subjects in which they are particularly interested.

Political.

A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION CALLED.—The Democratic State Executive Committee held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at Richmond, and it was recommended, after full discussion, that a State Convention be held at Charlottesville, on Thursday, August 16th, next.

The Charlottesville "Independent Democrat," which flies the Breckinridge flag at the head of its columns, has the following paragraph:—"Beautiful exponents of Virginia loyalty! The Valley Democrat, Rockingham Register, Morgantown Star, the 'Tenth Legion' becoming abolitionists!" The papers enumerated above are for Douglas, and according to the "Independent Democrat," all of that way of thinking are "becoming abolitionists."

Hon. Beverly Johnson has written to the Douglas men in Philadelphia, a strong letter, denouncing the causes and motives which induced the late secession in Baltimore—declaring the course of the secessionists to be one of folly and madness, and exhorting the Douglas men to stick to their cause and their candidates.

The Lynchburg Republican, which has the Breckinridge ticket at the head of its columns says:—"At the lowest calculation, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, Judge Douglas will get 20,000 votes in Virginia." We think the Republican scarcely does justice to the strength of Douglas with the masses.

At Buffalo, July 9, there was a large meeting of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, who are making an extended organization for the campaign in all the wards of the city, resolving against all squatter sovereignty and all conditions, and only in favor of a union upon principle.

The Valley Democrat, published in the Tenth Legion of Democracy, denounces the Virginia Secessionists in unmeasured terms. "On their skirts," it says, "rests the damning sin of overthrowing and disrupting the national party—with our consent they shall never be sustained."

The Whigs of Caroline county, Va., on last Court day, enthusiastically ratified the nominations of Bell and Everett, and appointed Committees of Vigilance for the county. The meeting was ably addressed by Major Kelley, of Fredericksburg.

The Whigs in Florida, in Convention assembled, have unanimously ratified the nominations of Bell and Everett. They nominated excellent candidates for their State ticket, and an electoral ticket composed of the ablest men in the State.

A New York correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says—"If Douglas fails in this State, his faction, Tammany Hall, and all will go over to the Black Republicans for the best terms they can make. They already stand with one foot on the fence."

During the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention at Terra Haute, Ia., on the 7th inst., Mr. Cornwell, the postmaster, buried an inkstand at Mr. Cookerly, editor of the Journal, cutting his head badly.

The Fredericksburg Herald says—"In this county, Democrats who ought to know say Douglas is as strong as the Disunion ticket, and in Stafford we are advised they are as three to one for him."

Nearly every Democratic Journal in California unhesitatingly condemns the action of the Seceders at Charleston.

Andrew Hunter, esq., of Jefferson county, Va., has expressed his determination to support the Breckinridge and Lane ticket.

MEET AT COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.—The next annual course of lectures will commence on the first Monday in October, 1860, and continue until the first of March following, embracing a term of five months. The course of instruction includes all the branches of a complete medical education. Every effort will be made by the faculty to render the lectures as far as possible, demonstrative, by the employment of abundant means of illustration, and regular classes examinations will be held. The last Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the benefit of this institution, for the purpose of enlarging the buildings, and for the improvement and extension of the College Museum. With these increased facilities, together with an able faculty, we trust that this institution will receive the patronage it merits.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." An injunction was issued last summer against the Baltimore city passenger railway party, to prohibit the laying of a double track in Baltimore street, between South and Church streets. After some delay, during which the company declined to lay any track at all upon the interdicted ground, they entered into certain securities and put down a double track. Late the matter has been compromised, the injunction withdrawn and the suits for damages abandoned.

The old attachment law is to be revived in California on the 28th. Business firms in stiff circumstances will be forced into liquidation by it. Scott, Van Tyne & Co., and Wm. Hawley & Co., of Mayville, have already stopped, causing the failure of R. E. Brewster, of San Francisco, whose liabilities are upwards of \$300,000. They have confessed judgment for \$100,000, protecting various parties. In the next ten days every unsound house will go by the board.

The City Inspector in New York reports four hundred and thirty-one deaths last week, being an increase of sixty-nine over the previous. Of these two hundred and forty were from acute disease, one hundred and forty-nine from chronic complaints, and forty-two from external causes. Of the whole number two hundred and fifty-one were children under five years of age.

The trot between Flora Temple and Patchen (two miles) on the 10th was won by Flora, Patchen being withdrawn after the second heat. Time: First heat won by Patchen—4:51.2. Second heat won by Flora—5:11.2. The conduct of the spectators was very disorderly, clubs, hats, &c. being thrown at Patchen on the homestretch of the second heat.

We have Hong Kong papers to the 7th of May. The "Overland China Mail" states the force of the Allies (British and French) now on the coast of China at thirty thousand men, fully equipped with all the most destructive weapons of modern warfare; these two of the most powerful nations of Europe are about to make war upon the oldest Empire in the world.

A meeting of old Soldiers at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, passed resolutions condemnatory of the Homestead bill, (as tending to render land warrants worthless,) and thanking the President for his vote. They say that if Congress passes such a law they ought to provide for the redemption of land warrants in money, by the government.

It is said that the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company for breach of contract.—On the faith of the railway company made a large outlay for harboring accommodation at Portland. The council of that city also expended \$60,000, and an immense amount capital was invested by private citizens.

Wednesday evening the vicinity of Sandneck, S. C., was the scene of a fatal shooting affair. A Mr. Bushy was walking with his wife, when he was attacked and shot by a man named Jeter, and instantly killed. The latter immediately fled to the woods, and, up to the latest advice, had not been captured.

On Saturday two daughters of Mr. Abraham, of Cedar Hill, Dutchess county, (N. Y.) were drowned. While in the creek bathing one of them ventured too far into the stream and her assistance, when her sister went to her, and she too far beyond her depth, the unfortunate girls were both drowned before assistance could be rendered.

A correspondent of the Boston Congressionalist says that at the late General Conference of Maine it was voted to drop the D. D.'s, not only in a calling the roll, but from the minutes; so that if any minister desires to be known as a doctor, henceforth, he must carry his diploma in his pocket.

A Boston correspondent says of Mr. Everett at the Boston Music Hall on the 4th:—"Edward Everett had spoken hundreds of times here, but he was never so loudly received with so much enthusiasm, the great assembly rising up and giving him cheer upon cheer."

Judging from the large demand for military equipments from all parts of the country, the New York Journal of Commerce says, the martial spirit of the United States is remarkably high. Military treasures in New York are represented as pressed beyond measure.

The Culpeper Observer gives an account of a celebration which it entitles "The fourth of July," and says—"They are more temperate than our 'ville,' for we saw about 500 at Brandy and twice as many at Whiskey—on the 4th of July."

The Boston Courier says:—"There has already been a very noticeable increase of southern travel toward the North this season, and we hail it as the symptom of reviving good feeling between the different points of the country."

Later advices from Mexico do not confirm the report that Miramon had been defeated. The vanguard of his army, however, had been cut and beaten, by Col. Cheesman, and it was this fact, no doubt, which has given rise to the rumor.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel notices the fleece of the Cashmere goat raised on St. Vincent's Island, on the coast of Florida. It speaks particularly of the softness, fineness, and beauty of its fibre. It is intended to introduce the sheep on the coast of Florida.

Down to 1828, every President had been taken from the Old Thirteen States. Now, of the nine rival candidates for President or Vice President, but one (Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts,) is a citizen of an original State.

George Bancroft, esq., the historian, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the inauguration of the Perry statue at Cleveland, on the 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

The Indians on the express route and in Western Utah generally are intimidated on account of the recent demonstrations, but no confidence is put in their remaining peaceable.

Dr. Mercer, of New Orleans, who is spending the summer at Newport, on the 4th inst., authorized Mayor Cranston to provide for the inmates of the poor asylum at that place the "best dinner, regardless of expense."

Considerable silver ore continues to arrive at San Francisco from the Washoe mines, notwithstanding its costs seven cents per pound to pack the same over the mountain at this season.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Havana by a salute from the American ship Kitty Simpson, and by numerous dinners of the resident Americans.

The Quaker City from Havana brings a large number of Cubans, who, with their families, come to spend the hot months at our watering places.

At New York, July 10, over six thousand persons visited the Great Eastern. The crowd is daily increasing.

The crops in New Mexico are reviving under recent rains. A fire had raged around Santa Fe for three weeks but was quenched by the rain. Two bodies were recovered of persons burnt to death and two more were missing. Discoveries of gold at the upper mines had caused great excitement at Santa Fe and other places, and many were leaving for them.

The review of the Volunteer Rifle Corps by Queen Victoria in Hyde Park on the 23d of June was a brilliant demonstration. The number of volunteers in the ranks considerably exceeded their manoeuvres in very creditable style. The enthusiasm was enormous, and the enthusiasm was very great.

The Tarboro (N. C.) Southern last, a tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, swept through the upper part of this county, doing immense damage to crops, buildings, &c., &c.

Virginia News.

We learn from the London Mirror that a destructive fire occurred at Aldie, in that county on Sunday morning last, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. It first made its appearance in the building belonging to Capt. Moore, and occupied by Mason Griffin as a dwelling, and J. P. H. Green as a Dry Goods Store, and communicated from that to an adjoining building occupied by Edwin Tyler as a Cabinet Shop. Both houses were destroyed, together with Mr. Green's entire stock of Goods. The loss of Mr. Griffin and Mr. Tyler was very slight, the most of their property having been rescued from the flames. Mr. Green had an insurance upon his Goods, of \$5,000, in the Waterford Company which it is supposed will cover his loss. We have not learned whether or not there was an insurance upon the other property destroyed. A brother of Mr. G.'s was sleeping in the store at the time, and it was with difficulty he made his escape through the smoke and flames. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From a recent assessment made in the town of Leesburg it appears that the value of Real Estate in the town is \$300,255; number of dwellings, 167; number of slaves over 16 years old 188; value of Furniture \$33,527; number of Carriages thirty-three—value of same \$3,280; number of Horses eighty-nine—value of same \$7,355; Watches one hundred and seven—value of same \$4,066; number of Cocks one hundred and fifty six—value of same \$761; number of Pianos thirty-three—value of same \$5,069; amount of public bonds held by citizens of the town \$88,000; amount of private bonds held by citizens of the town \$211,830; Salaries and fees of Officers in the corporation \$6,000; number of Merchants 22; number of Lawyers 8; number of Physicians 6; number of Doctors 79.

The Staunton Spectator says—"The train of cars which arrived here on Sunday last, when a short distance this side of Hanover C. H., came very near running over a negro man lying with his head near the track. He was so near that the outer edge of the pilot struck his head and cut it considerably. He was not dangerously hurt, though he would certainly have been killed if he had not been a few inches nearer the rail. On the same day, there were as many as four persons seen lying near the track at different places on the road—one, a white man, was lying near the road nearly opposite the Hospital in this place."

The Bank of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, has declared a net dividend of 34 per cent, for the last six months. The Exchange Bank a net dividend of 4 per cent, for the same time. The Farmers' Bank a net dividend of 3 per cent. The Bank of Virginia a net dividend of 3 per cent, or 25 per share. The Bank of the Valley in Virginia, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, net.

The Staunton Spectator notices an ingenious gun invented by Mr. Lorenzo Sobel, of Augusta. It says—"The model we saw will shoot 40 times without reloading. This gun may be made by increasing the length of the chambers to shoot almost any number of times in the same way."

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in Fredericksburg. The Declaration of Independence was a well read by Mr. A. Stuart Maynard, and an eloquent oration delivered by Mr. J. B. Storer.

Dr. Thomas Butts, of Southampton, Va., who died last week, has directed in his will, that all his servants, 105 in number, shall be freed, and appointed L. R. Edwards his executor.

A reporter, who went to Ashland, Va., to spend the 4th, concludes that the "licker" is dispersed at some of the village bars must be powerful strong, or the men who drink it very weak.

The register of the Hygeia Hotel, at Old Point, Va., for July 2nd, numbered over 300, among which, as guests, were several M. C.'s.

Mr. J. T. Dowell has purchased the fine residence of Mrs. C. H. Hunt, in Fredericksburg, for \$8,000 cash. It is one of the handsomest residences in the town.

Watermelons and peaches made their appearance in the Richmond market just one week ago.

A post-office has been established at Hunter's Mill, near Ayres Hill, Fairfax county, Geo. W. Hunter, postmaster.

A son of Mr. C. F. Shafer, of Leesburg, has received the appointment of State Cadet at the Va. Military Institute at Lexington.

PIEDMONT ACADEMY, Culpeper County, Va. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. PRINCIPAL, JAMES M. BAKER. INSTRUCTORS—EDWARD B. SMITH, M. A. Principal.

JOHN B. MAGUIRE, M. A. James B. Baker, Esq. Terms—For board, (excepting lights) and tuition, \$150 for each term of five months—to be paid in advance.

For full particulars, address the Principal, at Culpeper Court House, Va. Culpeper county, Va. July 12—wif

THE BLACK GAUNTLET.—A Tale of Plantation Life in South Carolina. (A Campaign Book.) by Mrs. Henry R. Scholer, (a wife of the Indian Historian, and author of African Letters, &c., &c.) \$1.25.

Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven, Red with unnumbered wrath, to blast the man, Who owes his greatness to his country's sin. Just published, and for sale by

J. B. PARROTT, JY 12

DAVIDSON'S SYRINGS, HERRING'S FISH BAITER, Flat Iron, Trestling, Kings, Mr. Norris's Cedar Tar, Oil Mills, Cleaver's Horse Saws, Lee's Pills, Bradstreet's Pills, Henry's Magnesia, Ellis's Solution of Magnesia, just received, and for sale by

JAMES ENTWISLE, JR., Apothecary, 94 King st. TALK ABOUT SHOES!—If you wish to live lively times, walk up to SCHWARTZ'S Cheap Store, and see the store crowded. Every body for Shoes, Shoes, Shoes. They are going at 62 and 75 cents a pair—slip on black and brown lasting Gaiters. Hurry up, and don't say "Oh, my, my, I wish I had known it sooner." The "w" JY 12

President Buchanan's Speech.

At the Breckinridge Convention in Washington City on the 9th inst.

After thanking them for their kindness in calling upon him, he alluded in the most complimentary terms to their candidates, Breckinridge and Lane, said they had distinguished themselves both in the civil and military departments of the Government, and in his opinion no better selection of standard-bearers could have been made to lead the party to victory, than those whose banner they had unfurled that evening.

Speaking of the merits of those worthy candidates, he said:

Among their many other distinguished qualities the fact that they are friends of the equality of the sovereign States of this Union is the common territory of the country should especially cause you to give them your earnest support. [Cries of "God,"] They will stand by that principle; and who should not? Equality is equality. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and the laws of the United States; and why should not the sovereign States of this Union preserve and enjoy that perfect equality which each one of their citizens under the Constitution enjoys? [Applause.]—This is sound democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen; and just as certain as the day succeeds the night, so certain will this principle of democratic justice prevail at last. [Applause.] It must prevail. But before I speak further upon this subject, and I do not suppose I shall detain you long, I wish to remove one stumbling block out of the way. I have ever been a friend of regular nominees; I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to hand the political ticket to any sound democrat, and to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane? [Cries of "No," and applause.]

It was customary with the abandonment of the old congressional convention, or rather caucus system. It was a long while ago, and probably by the old of you remember it. But under the very congressional caucus rule no one was admitted except democratic members of the Senate and House. Under that system there never was any danger that members outside of the democratic party could impose a candidate upon the States, which were democratic, and which could alone elect him after he was proposed.

There was no danger of that kind, because the democratic party being the majority of the members of Congress, that afforded a perfect assurance that the nominee of the democratic party would at least be agreeable to the democratic States. This congressional caucus system was broken up. The national convention system was introduced. Whether it was wisely broken up or not, I shall not now pretend to say. But upon the organization of the national convention, which admitted all the States of the Union, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives, it was at once discovered that it was possible for the anti-democratic States to impose a candidate upon the democratic States. This was the first time, since the organization of the national convention, combined with a very few of the democratic ones, to impose a candidate upon the party at any time, who was objectionable to the States that would be called upon to elect him. And that it was foreseen, would weaken the strength, and destroy the energy of the party. It was a substitute for the rule observed in the Congressional caucuses, in which I have referred, and of the same effect.

It was believed at the time, for I was part and parcel of the movement, that in the two-thirds rule the States would be a majority of democratic States satisfied with the nomination, and ready to rush into the caucus to elect the candidate. The two-thirds rule, then, was the main pillar of the national convention. It has been destroyed at Baltimore, and the national convention has stumbled into ruin as a national convention. The wisdom of the two-thirds rule, however, is manifest from the present condition of the affairs of the country. If it had prevailed, no candidate could have been nominated against the expressed will of every democratic State in the Union, against the expressed views of nearly every democratic senator in the Union, and against the expressed views of nearly every democratic representative in the Union. The two-thirds rule, then, has been preserved, and there is nothing in the way of any democratic voting for Breckinridge and Lane in the proceedings of the assemblage at Baltimore. It must be confessed, however, that Breckinridge is in the same condition with Douglas in this respect. The convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the democratic States, did not contain two-thirds, and therefore every democratic State is at perfect liberty to vote as they think proper, without running into any regular national caucus of the party.

Three enthusiastic cheers were here given for the nominees.

Well, now, after this digression after reviewing myself from all responsibility, I will now make a few remarks to you, stating the reasons why I prefer Breckinridge and Lane to any and all the other candidates in the field. [Loud applause.] The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and the common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories that any other State possesses. What the democratic party intend for, and what is the true practical democracy, is that all shall enjoy the same rights; and that all shall be subject to the same laws. Mr. Breckinridge holds that this Government was formed for the protection of life, liberty, and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all Governments were established; but it is sought now to place the property of the Union under what is called properly "squatter sovereignty," in the power of the Territories, to be confiscated at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding in a portion of the public mind on the subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? "Never." "Never." If you hold property as an individual, you hold it independent of Congress, of the State Legislature, or of the Territorial Legislature. It is yours, and your Constitution was made to protect your property against the usurpation of legislative powers. [Cries of "God," and applause.]

Well, now, any State, in a voice—"Go it, old man," any set of principles which will deprive you of the perfect control of your own property, is wrong. This right over your own property I conceive to be the very essence of republican government. Deprive you of this, and you become a slave for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it, has power over your means of subsistence. And yet it is contended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power, yet a few men called the territorial legislature, in their remote extremity of the country, can confiscate your property and send you away deprived of it. [Cries of "No,"] There is but one mode, and one alone, by which the citizen can be deprived of his slave property in the Territories. That mode is pointed out in the Cincinnati platform, which has been, as you know, greatly misinterpreted. That platform declares that in a sufficient number of residents are located in the Territory in order to form a State and come into the Union, and when the people frame a constitution, then they may decide for themselves the question whether they will have slavery or not. There is no territorial legislature mentioned in the Cincinnati platform. There is no squatter sovereignty there. It presents

the clear principle that at the time the people form their constitution, they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not. And yet it has been stated over and over again that in accepting the nomination under that platform, I endorse the power of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have heard it all over the country; it has been repeated a thousand newspapers.

A voice.—We know your lieper.

The President.—I am glad you knew it. [Laughter.] Now, how will this plain principle of constitutional law correspond with the best interests of the people. Under it, emigrants from the North and the South, from the East and the West, receive their benefits. They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interest; they live together in peace, and the question of slavery is left to the people who have population sufficient to form a State into the Union. There will be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; the people there will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting peace in the territory and their own prosperity, until the time arrives when it becomes necessary to form a State Constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the satisfaction of every one.

But upon the other principle what do you find in the Territories? Why, that they are fighting all the time. One territorial legislature may establish slavery, and another territorial legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be prolonged; and in spite of their continuous industry and earnest endeavors to promote prosperity, they will be in a state of constant turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore there is nothing—no power possible—that could be so injurious to their peace and prosperity, as this doctrine which has been denominated "squatter sovereignty." [Laughter.]

Now let me place it before you in another point of view. I am very much gratified that you have listened to a plain speech from an old man with so much attention. [Cries of "Go on," and applause.] The Southern States can never give up their principle of equality in the Union; ("never, never," and applause) because if they did, they would be self-gratified in the eyes of the world. They would stand before their countrymen as inferior to the people of their sister States. They never can surrender it. But how is it with the Northern people? It is with them comparatively a mere abstraction. With the South it is of infinite importance that they should preserve their equal sovereignty in the Union. What has the North to do? Merely to say that as good and honest citizens they will give up the principle of equality in the Union, and that the Southern States may take their property into the Territories just as an Northern man may do. And it is to me a most extraordinary thing that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons of the North will not agree that their brethren in the South shall have the same rights in all the Territories which they of the North enjoy. What could I as a Pennsylvanian say or do, if some one were to contend that the Territorial Legislature of any Territory should exclude my cattle from that Territory? The principle is exactly the same, and the Southern States would say, "What was known to us all to be the existing state of affairs for 50 years, that slaves are property. Admit that fact and you admit everything. Then that property in the Territories must be protected in precisely the same manner as any other property would be. If it be not protected in the Territories in the same manner, the owners are degraded before the world. [Applause.]

But we have "non-intervention." Non-intervention, it is said, is the true policy. That is the "do nothing" policy—let things go their own way. What is this non-intervention? It is the policy of the few people assembled here to-day. We all admit that the Congress of the United States has no authority whatever to establish, to impair, or to abolish the right of a master to slaves in the Territories, or the right of an owner of any other property. All very well. But that is one sided non-intervention. Carry the intervention out as the Constitution does, to the territorial legislature, and admit that they have no right, no power, no authority, to establish, or establish, or impair slavery within their limits. But that would not do. That is all that present the anybody of the "do nothing" policy. "Do nothing" by the territorial legislature. [Applause.] Suffer the Constitution and the laws to be executed by the Federal judiciary in the Territory without interference from Congress, and without interference from the territorial legislature. That is the policy of non-intervention. No one has asked for more. But if non-intervention did not extend to the territorial legislature, what would be the consequence? It is just as plain as the nose on your face. It is just as plain as the sun in the sky. If the territorial legislature is to be the power in the Territories, Congress cannot enact a Buffalo platform under the law but it can have no constitutional power to do it; but it can have no effectual power, more readily, in the Territories, than by Congress. Now in what position has this placed the South? If either interference by Congress or the territorial legislature were constitutional, (which, of course, I do not admit to be the case), then the plan adopted is far worse for the South than the congressional plan, because it would place the territorial legislature in the power of Congress to interfere with these rights in Congress they would be resisted by able men. The House of Representatives, the Senate, perchance the President, may resist; but all this affair in the end, the South will be the loser. The property of the South will be in the hands of the North; they will get possession of the first legislatures, and then the sacred right of property, which all governments are sworn to protect, falls at once to the ground under the will of a majority of the first men who may be elected to a territorial legislature.

Now, friends and fellow-citizens, for the sake of our country, break up this great democratic party. [Cries of "No, never,"] Shall we, for the sake of squatter sovereignty, divide the democratic party, North and South, into two divisions? Is it not the most direct pretext in the world? Shall we court the democratic party North and South, and thus divert one of the strongest ties that bind this Union together? ("Never, never.") I hope not. The great, powerful, and pious Methodist Church has been divided in that way, and that division since the Union has been, shall we court the democratic party North and South, and thus divert one of the strongest ties that bind this Union together? ("Never, never.") I hope not. The great, powerful, and pious Methodist Church has been divided in that way, and that division since the Union has been, shall we court the democratic party North and South, and thus divert one of the strongest ties that bind this Union together? ("Never, never.") I hope not. The great, powerful, and pious Methodist Church has been divided in that way, and that division since the Union has been, shall we court the democratic party North and South, and thus divert one of the strongest ties that bind this Union together? ("Never, never.") I hope not. The great, powerful, and pious Methodist Church has been divided in that way, and that division since the Union has been, shall we court the democratic party North and South, and thus divert one of the strongest ties